### BLACK SPEAKS IN CHATHAM.

A VISIT TO THE COUNTY FAIR AND A BIG MASS-MEETING.

ON THE SILVER QUESTION-MR. SAXTON AND

COLONEL BAXTER ALSO HEARD

Chatham, N. Y., Sept. 11.-The fair of the Coumbla County fareners, held annually here, had notable features added to its programme this year, and as a consequence fully 5,000 persons were at the fair grounds to-day. Louis F. S. Black for Governor by the Republican party at its convention in Saratoga, lives here. He asked Mr. Black to attend the Columbia County Fair, and Mr. Black came here last night with

his wife to fulfil the engagement. Mr. Payn also had as his guests last night many was increased to-day by the arrival of overnor Saxton, George W. Ald-Rochester, Superintendent of Public Judge J. Rider Cady, of Hudson; ex-Congressman John H. Ketcham, of Poughkeepsie: Emery L. Chase, of Catskill, candidate for tendent of Public Buildings, and Sheriff nounced by Mr. Payn that he had expected Thomas C. Platt as another of his guests, but Platt had been detained unexpectedly in Parts

Naturally the men present were desirous of learning from Mr. Black about the prospects of the Republican party in Maine, he having returned recently from that State. "In my judgment," said Mr. Black, "the Republican party will carry Maine by at least 30,000 majority, and I should not be surprised if we had 40,000 ma-The bolt of the Sound Money Democrats is greatly aiding us. I think a large proportion of these Sound Money Democrats will vote for McKinley."

#### MR. BLACK'S PRESENT PLANS.

Mr. Black was asked if he intended to conduct Sloat Fassett had made such campaigns, party was probably in a minority. Now it was bright. Probably the Democratic leaders would exclusive ones. Republicans believed that National issues were the prominent ones this year and would not be diverted from them, although they would not avoid a discussion of

Mr. Black clearly does not intend to do anything of moment as the Republican candidate fer Governor until the Democratic State Convention has indicated whether it intends to indorse the Anarchist platform adopted at Chicage. He also desires to know whether the Sound Money Democrats will nominate a candidate for Governor at their convention in Brooklyn on September 24. If there are to be ocratic State tickets in the field, each with a separate National and State platform, it will be to the interest of the Republican party and to his interest as its candidate for Governor to know the fact before engaging much

## A HANDSOME FLORAL PARADE

The company gathered at Mr. Payn's house found that he had set up a big wooden platform Black, Lieutenant-Governor Saxten, J. Sloat Fassett and Colonel Baxter, but in the mean time he had planned to have some of his guests make non-political speeches at the fair grounds.

The company assembled at Mr. Payn's house set out for the fair grounds, about a quarter of a mile distant, at noon. The grounds are extensive, with a large grandstand and many fine buildings for the exhibition of cattle and farm products. Mr. and Mrs. Black, Lieutenant-Governor Saxton and others were escorted to seats in the grandstand. The stand was filled with 4,000 people.

A picturesque entertainment followed. If it had been in Saratoga it would have been called a "floral parade." Fourscore carriages and a large number of bicycles, ornamented tastefully with flowers, passed before the grandstand. In addition, there were floats upon which emblematic figures of men and women, devils and angels, were displayed. One of the floats represented an American home with a portrait of Frank S. Black in a corner of the parlor. It was loudly cheered. Two young women, riding blcycles, carried a banner between them, reading: "For Governor, Frank S. Black."

# SPEECHES AT THE FAIR.

After the procession, at the request of the fair authorities, brief speeches were made from a platform facing the stand, by Mr. Black, Mr. Saxton and Colonel Baxter. Mr. Black was treeted with hearty applause when he came

forward. He said: Ladies and Gentlemen: I esteem it a privilege to be here to-day and to witness this magnificent display of farm products, and to look upon this superblay of farm products, and to look upon this superbland exhibition. Permit me to thank you for your cordial greeting to my friends and myself. That welcome comes from a people who are the foundation of wealth and prosperity in this country. No man is worther of respect than the farmer. I beg to extend to you my sincere acknowledgment of your kindly greeting and to bid you good day.

Colonel Baxter, the next speaker, said.

We thank Farmer Payn for bringing us here. We had known him as a keen politician and as a statesman. Hereafter we will rank him with Hornee Greeley and other practical city farmers like William M. Evarts. They manage to produce milk and champagns at the same cost when they are farmers. If I were a little closer to you I would tell you what I know about farming. We have here Farmer Saxton, Farmer Aldridge and Farmer Barnes. They think you have merely to tickle the earth to produce a crop. I know better. I know that in this age of competition it is no plende to make a farm pay. I know because thirty-five years ago I was a farme boy and learned there whatever persistency I possess. Encourage your boys to remain on the farm by making your home farm life delightful. (Appliance)

Lieut-nant-Governor Saxton, the last speaker,

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am going to detain you only a moment. The only reason I speak is to expose the last speaker. He pointed at some pumpings coming over here, and asked what kind they were. (Laughter.) I desire to say I wish to constrain the second of the constraints of the constraints of the constraints of the constraints. In all, the parade was a splendid one, and this fair is a great credit to Columbia County and to the State.

## THE EVENING MEETING.

Mr. Payn's house was the scene of a large mass-meeting to-night. It was briefly addressed by Mr. Black, and at length by Mr. Saxton and Colonel Baxter. Mr. Payn's house is surrounded by ample grounds, and here the crowd gathered to hear the speakers. The place was finely illuminated with Chinese lanterns and electric lights, and had a brilliant appearance. Campaign clubs, many of them in uniform, were present from Hudson, Claverack and Chatham. one from Chatham calls itself the "Mr. L. F. Payn Republican Club." A large number of women, among whom were Mrs. Black, Mrs. Payn and Mrs. J. Rider Cady, listened to the speeches from the veranda of the house.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Two years ago I made the acquaintance of a large number of people of the county of Columbia, and to-night I am glad to renew that acquaintance. Among the intelligent and independent citizens of New-York, the citizens of Columbia County have always maintained a prominent place, and during the last two years I have counted it a signal honor to represent them in a public position. But no less agreeable have been these relations which have sprung partly from personal and social intercourse and, no matter hereafter, what direction our paths may take, these relations will always remain among the most amiable and satisfactory of my life, and whatever I can do I shall do to promote their continuance. In the presence of a large number of distinguished gentlemen, eminent not only as citizens, but as gifted public speakers, I shall not address you, and I take pleasure in passing you over to their hands.

MR. SAXTON'S ADDRESS.

MR. SAXTON'S ADDRESS.

Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, in the course of

New-York

I feel honored to be here in company with the next overnor of the State. I have heard it said that he not very well known by the rank and fie of the epublican party, but you know him well and you now his grand and noble qualities. In a year's time, predict, he will be well known all over the United

Frank Black was not old enough to go to the war, but when I first knew him he was fighting in as plendid a war, a war to preserve the purity of the allot-box. I believe that the man who fights for he purity of the ballot-box is just as much a patriot is he who defends his country in battles with a oreign land, or home foe. I remember a man who cas slain while defending the ballot-box in Renseiter County. This man was Robert Ross. He was as much a martyr as any who ever perished. The man the almost accomplished miracles in punishing that wful crime of murder was Frank S. Black. I predict that he will be a grand Governor of this great that, and will take into the Executive Chamber hat same lofty spirit that ruled him when he was rosecuting the election thieves of Troy.

I was glad to see that Senator Hill said at Chicate that he was a Democrat, but not a revolutionist is a good thing for all good citizens to stand to either in defence of their country's financial honor, and I am glad to know that there are thousands of bemocrats who have joined the Republican party in its defence of the financial credit of the Nation, it is as at the beginning of the war. The Demorats of problity are acting with the Republican arry. ink Black was not old enough to go to the war,

having arrived made the following speech:

o do, it would only be on one single question and ne simple word. I would ask the voters of Column Courty, frespective of their party, irrespective of their party, irrespective of their party, irrespective of their previous political affiliations, to look out the fall that they do not put themselves in a position where they say the American people like to e-humburgeed and fooled. The Democratic party t Chicago issued a new list of promises, and if you eccept them you will finally place yourselves by ardship, by distress, in a condition from which ou must find relief.

Now, in reference to silver, permit me to say only word. Don't mistake the phrase of "free silver" or the free coinage of silver. There is a vast difference between free silver might possibly mean that it would be easy for you to get some of that money. Free coinage of silver would not be a help to you, mless you have buillon. When it comes to the oinage of potatoes and lumber and wood, then if on have three things you may be in favor of their ree colnage. Five or six States having a total opulation of less than the city of New-York ask ou and Pennsylvania and Ohio and Illinois and dassachusetts and Maine and all of the great Commonwealths of this great country to take the buillon from that little population, from that little number of States, and make it worth loo cents for their is what they ask you to adopt as the polley of the American people in this coming election.

I say to you it is the worst mistake you are asked a commit, and you will find it out if you commit it his fall. I say to you, consider this question. Don't isten altogether to what other people say, and let the settled, not by your partisanship, but by your citizenship, and you will make no error. (Great applianse.)

brilliant address, which was heartily ap-

F. BROCKHOLST CUTTING DEAD.

THE WELL-KNOWN NEW-YORK CLUBMAN PASSES AWAY IN NEWPORT.

Newport, R. L. Sept. 12.-Francis Brockholst Cutting died at 1:20 o'clock this morning. MRS, OELRICHS AND SISTER IN COURT,

BROTHER AND FAVOR THE CRAVEN WILL.

ind that he had set up a big wooden platform his lawn, and proposed to have political seches made there in the evening by Mr. dek. Lieutenant-Governor Saxten, J. Stoat seet and Colonel Baxter, but in the mean se he had planned to have some of his guests ke non-political speeches at the fair grounds, he company assembled at Mr. Payn's house out for the fair grounds, about a quarter of mile distant, at noon. The grounds are exsive, with a large grandstand and many buildings for the exhibition of cattle and m products. Mr. and Mrs. Black, Lieutenantsernor Saxton and others were escorted to the fair ground of the fair ground of the escorted to the fair ground of the exhibition of cattle and m products. Mr. and Mrs. Black, Lieutenantsernor Saxton and others were escorted to the fair ground of the escorted to the fair ground of the escorted to the fair ground of the estate of the fair ground of the fair grounds, about a quarter of mile distant, at noon. The grounds are existence of the fair grounds are the fair grounds are the fair grounds are the fa the beginning of the litigation over their father's

## BURIED UNDER FLOUR AND STARCH.

TWO PORTERS CRUSHED BENEATH BARRELS FALLING DOWN A SHAFT-ONE DIES AT THE HOSPITAL.

Two porters employed by the American Grocompany, at No. 114 Reade-st, were working on the first floor there under an open hatchway yesterday afternoon, when they were suddenly crushed to the floor by a barrel of starch and a barrel of flour, which had dropped from the sixth story. One of them, James J. Cavanagh, twenty-five years old, of No. 58 Ganseyoort-st., received a fractured skull and internal injuries, and died after being removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. The other man, John Green, thirty-six years old, of No. 421 Canal-st., may also die from his injuries, which consist of a broken nose, lacerated wounds were removed to the Hudson Street Hospital by Dr. Brown, one of the surgeons, Cavanagh in an unconscious condition and Green suffering intense

agony, both from his wounds and from shock. Martin Mullen, another employe, of No. 106 Thomp-son-st., was on the sixth floor of the building, lowering goods to the two men. While they were renoving some boxes which had been lowered, Mullen cooked on the barrels of flour and starch, which ogether weighed nearly six hundred pounds, and, swinging the heavy load clear of the floor, was about to lower it by the primitive method of a double rope, which runs over a drum at the top of the shaft, when, without warning, the hooks slipped off the barrels and they fell with a crash on the

men below.

Mullen yelled "Look out!" but too late, and the two porters were at once thrown violently to the floor and covered with the flour and starch. The barrels were smashed into kindling

The men were unable to move. Several of the emloyes drew them from under the white covering, while one went for an ambulance. It was said by Mullen that the chines of one of the barrels had broken, releasing the flat hook which held that end of the barrel, the weight of which, being taken off the sline, caused the other barrel to become detached. Policeman Falkenbury, of the Leonardest, station, was called in, but no arrests were made. At the bottom of the shaft there is a large sign of warning, reading. "Hatchway; stand from under." As it was said that Cavanagh might die at any moment, a priest was sent for, who went to the church to him. He died without regaining consciousness, shortly before 10 o'clock. His mother and brother, who were overcome with grief, were at his hedside, Green is in a serious condition, and may also die. while one went for an ambulance. It was said by

MR. PLATT WAS HIS BACKER. Albany, Sept. 11.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day appointed Foster N. Mabee, of Owego, a veteran, as a special agent under the Ruines Liquor Tax law He was recommended by T. C. Platt, W. E. Johnston, W. A. Smyth and others.

# A WOMAN CANDIDATE IN NEW-HAVEN.

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 11.—At the district school caucus held last night Frederick A. Betts, James T. Moran and Miss Marie T. Ives were nominated for the school ticket. This is the second time Miss Ives has been nominated, and her election seems assured. It will be the first time that a woman has been a member of the Board, should she secure an election.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES asks you to examine its Sunday edition, with illustrated Magazine Supplement, and say what you think of it.—(Advt.

THE FOURTH INSTITUTION TO COLLAPSE ONE OF HIS FALLACIES EXPOSED BY AT-IN NEW-ORLEANS.

FAILURE OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE OF THAT

New-Orleans, Sept. 11.-The Bank of Com merce, a State institution, closed its doors today. According to its last statement, the bank had a surplus of \$57,000.

The Bank of Commerce was organized in 1887 with a capital stock of \$100,000. William P. Nichols, nephew of Chief Justice Nichols, of the Supreme Court, is its president. There was a great crowd about the bank building shortly after the doors were closed. It is stated that the doors were closed as a matter of precaution, there having been a run on the bank yesterday. Depositors, it is understood, will lose but

This is the fourth bank in this city to close its doors within a short time.

Bank Examiner Escott arrived here to-day and took charge of the Union National. This two individual bookkeepers of the Union National Bank, Frank B. Leefe and A. Colomb, were arrested on affidavits made Cashier Labarthe. Colomb, it appears, is "constructively" under arrest. The charge against Leefe is for violating Section 5,209, Revise 1 United States Statutes, by falsifying his books and accounts, his accounts showing s credit balance of \$12,604 88, which should have been \$196,163 60. The charge against Colomb is of a similar character. Leefe was arraigned before United States Commissioner Craig. He pleaded not guilty, and was placed under bonds of \$10,000, which he immediately furnished.

dent Chaleron's strange silence, are causing much comment to the effect that an attempt will be made to make the bookkeepers scape goats. It was reported to-night that a prom inent physician, related to Leefe, forced an interview with President Chaleron this afternoon in reference to Leefe's case, and the doctor says to-night that President Chaleron's mind is un-balanced, and that he does not know anything more about the books than he (the physician) does. Mr Chaleron is old and of a highly nerus temperament. Judge Theard this evening appointed two

ceivers for the Bank of Commerce, and its affairs will be immediately liquidated. It has ample assets, and this course was deemed best in order to fully protect the bank's depositors and other

creditors.

There was a persistent run to-day on the People's Bank, and that institution is in peril.

Messrs. H. & H. Beer to-day ordered \$100,000 in currency by express from New-York to assist in relleving the tension which now exists in this

ment yesterday ordered transferred from New- disregarded the instrument upon which the as to relieve the pressure on the New-Orleans of a sovereign State by armed force, a precethem. The recent failures have left the solvent necessary to draw on their reserve deposits in ceived a telegram from Bank Examiner John-House Committee had decided to issue Clearing House certificates. Mr. Johnson expressed the belief that there would be no further trouble with the banks. Acting under the general instructions given

them the receivers of the several falled National banks at New-Orleans took possession of all the property found in the vaults of the institutions Controller Eckels to-day telegraphed instructions to the receivers to deliver the boxes to al owners who are not indebted to the banks, and to hand to owners the papers not relating to their transactions with the banks, or which

bounty claims and other demands upon the

Up to the hour of closing the Department this afternoon, Controller Eckels had received no report from the agents and employes of the bureau in charge of the failed banks

Referring to the New-Orleans dispatch to the effect that much dissatisfaction existed there over the fact that Bank Examiner Johnson had been placed in charge of the fallen Union National Bank, Controller Eckeis this morning said to a reporter for the United Associated Presses that had he known of Mr. Johnson's connection with A. & V. Meyer, the firm whose failure so seriously affected the Union Bank, he would not have designated him to take charge The assignment, however, Mr. Eckels said, was merely temporary, because Mr. Johnson was of the head, contusions of the back and a dislocated already in charge of the affairs of the Amerihip. He may be internally injured. Both men can Bank, and that was enough to engage all his time and abilities. As soon as news of the Union Bank failure reached the bureau, Con-Union Bank failure reached the bureau, Controller Eckels directed Examiner Escott, of Louisville, Ky., to proceed to New-Orleans and relieve Mr. Johnson, which had already been done. The preliminary report of Mr. Johnson upon the condition of the Union Bank, had not reached the Controller at noon, but Mr. Eckels said he had no doubt of the truth of the statement sent out last night from New-Orleans that two sets of books had been kept, and that a discrepance of at least \$100,000 exists between repancy of at least \$600,000 exists be

them.

Ex-Deputy Controller Tucker has been appointed receiver of the Mutual National Bank, which closed its doors yesterday, and he was expected to take charge to-day.

The correspondent in New-York of the Bank of erce of New-Orleans is the Chase National Henry W. Cannon, the president of the Bank. Chase Bank, said he was surprised by the announcement of the closing of the Bank of Commerce. He was inclined to think the reported failure was merely a suspension as a matter of precaution it view of the conditions prevailing at New-Orleans All the banks had virtually suspended cash pay-ments. The Bank of Commerce had a credit balance with the Chase Bank. It had not asked for a loan, but had it done so it would have been accommo-dated.

## HILL ASKED TO BE A SUBSTITUTE.

BUT IT IS BELIEVED THAT HE WILL NOT AC-CEPT SUCH AN INVITATION.

Albany, Sept. 11.-Senator Hill to-day received several invitations from delegates in different countles in the State whose delegations are uninstructed asking him to go in their stead as a delegate to the Buffalo Convention. He has not yet formally replied to any of them, and it is doubtful whether he will consent to enter the Convention as a substitute.

### POSTED AN OFFENDING FIRM. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. II.-The decision handed

down at Topeka by the Kansas Court of Appeals in the injunction case of Greer, Mills & Co. which Judge T. F. Garver held the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange to be an illegal body, created much excitement on the Exchange yesterday. In the afternoon, after a meeting of the directors of the Exchange, Greer, Mills & Co. were "posted." This action means that the firm, which is one of the bigsest in the local trade, is debarred from all privileges of membership in the Exchange.

# Mr. Black made no political points in his short ANOTHER BANK GOES UNDER. ANOTHER BLOW FOR BRYAN.

TORNEY-GENERAL HARMON.

RIGHT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SUP

PRESS BY FORCE INTERFERENCE WITH ITS OPERATIONS EMPHATICALLY ASSERTED

Washington, Sept. 11 .- Attorney-General Judson Harmon to-day made public his views on the political situation, especially emphasizing his opinion on the question of "Federal interference in local affairs," on which subject the Attorney-General does not agree with the protest embodied in the Chicago platform. Mr. Harmon's communication follows:

"I have concluded to give a public answer to the many inquiries made of me upon a subject of great moment to which general attention is now

"Mr. Bryan, in his letter accepting the nom nation for President by the Convention at Chicago, amplifies the protest which that Convention in local affairs, which, strangely enough, is not found in the platforms of the other two Conventions which have also nominated him. "As nothing else has been done or proposed to

which they can possibly apply, these protests were intended and are understood to be directed against the recent action of the President in forcibly suppressing riotous disturbances which had stopped the carriage of the mails and interstate commerce and were defying the civil officers of the United States.

The President took this action, not only without the request, but in some instances against the protest, of the authorities of the States in which the riots occurred, and Mr. Bryan, taking Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution to be the law on the subject, piedges himself against any repetition of the charges. He vindicates the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution by declaring that the local authorities 'are better qualified to judge of the necessity for Federal assistance.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE MONEY

matter than the money question or any of the son, at New-Orleans, stating that the Clearing until the officers of another government request For a government which is not entirely free to use force to protect and maintain tself in the discharge of its own proper func-

The section of the Constitution to which Mr. Bryan refers is as follows:

The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of govern-ment, and shall protect each of them against in-rasion, and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

tection of the States against interference with their authority, laws or property by domestic violence, and they are wisely made solely the judges whether or when they need such protection. Mr. Bryan displays a consciousness of the limited operation of this provision in the expression 'Federal assistance' in the clause I have

"But by the expcess terms of the Constitution a State has rothing to do with the maintenance of the authority or the execution of the laws of the United States within the territory of the State. The prevention and punishment of offences connected with the mails, with interstate commerce and with the administration of justice in the Federal courts are committed to the General Government, and to it alone. Such offences in no wise menace the Government of the State within which they are committed. Therefore the state cannot require protection against them. The State has no duties to discharge in these matters. Therefore it can require no 'Federal assistance' with respect to them. Of course domestic violence often, as in the recent riots, is directed against both State and Federal authority indiscriminately and either or both may mestic violence often, as in the recent riots, is directed against both State and Federal authority indiscriminately and either or both may suppress it. And in such cases the action of each in maintaining its own authority over the subjects committed to it tends to aid the other. But in such cases each is acting in its own independent right as a sovereign Government, and on its own behalf. It would be as absurd to claim that the United States must neglect its own interests because in protecting them those of a State may be incidentally protected as to claim that a State must let riot run free because it happens to be directed against Federal rights or officers as well as its own. This would limit and belittle the sovereignty of both Governments. Imperium in imperio would be false.

"According to Mr. Bryan, there is somewhere implied in the Constitution, for it is nowhere expressed, a prohibition of the use of force by the United States against persons who, within the limits of a State, may be successfully resisting its officers and completely paralyzing all its operations as a government, unless the local authorities shall first make request or give consent.

"This is contrary to the settled principle that,

sent.

"This is contrary to the settled principle that, while the Federal Government is one whose operation is confined to certain subjects, it has, as to those subjects, all the attributes of sovereignty, and one of these is always and everywhere within the territory of the States which compose it to suppress and punish those who in any wise interfere with the exercise of its lawful powers. The fact that there are within that territory of the governments exercising sover-

compose it to suppress and punish those who in any wise interfere with the exercise of its lawful powers. The fact that there are within that territory other gov-riments exercising soverleignty over all matters not so committed to it can make no difference under our double form of government, the essential principle of which is a partition of powers to be exercised independently over the same territory.

"This sovereign right of the United States necessarily follows its officers and agents everywhere they so, protecting and maintaining them in the discharge of their duties. Congress has accordingly, by Section 5.297, of the Revised Statutes, authorized the President to use the armed forces of the Government in aid of the State authorities when requested by them as provided in the Constitution and has also, by the following section, 5.298, authorized him to employ such forces upon his own judgment alone, against 'unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof obstructed."

MORE DANGEROUS THAN SECESSION.

"It was under the power conferred by this last section that the late rebellion was suppressed. Mr. Bryan's doctrine that this law is unconstitutional is more dangerous than that of secession. The latter, at least, left the Government some power and authority in the territory of States which should choose to remain. Mr. Bry-an's would reduce it to the idle minicry of the

"It was no mere intended to make the General "It was no mere intended to make the General Government dependent upon the States with respect to the matters committed to it than to make the States subject to the General Government with respect to the rights reserved to them. As the General Government is authorized to maintain a regular Army and Navy, which the States cannot do, and as the militla of all the States is subject to the direct call of the President, it was natural that the States should be made to call upon it for aid against violence, but there was no upon it for aid against violence, but there was no reason why it would call or wait on them for protection to itself.

"What I have said is well known to lawyers and students of the Constitution. It is chiefly dollars. Good Sept. 14 and 15, returning on or before Sept. 15. Tickets at all Lehigh offices.—(Advt.

intended for the people at large, before whom the subject has now been brought.

"I will recall in this connection the following resolution proposed by the Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, who was president of the Convention which nominated Mr. Bryan, which was passed by the Senate on July 12, 1894 (Congressional Record, page 8 683), without apparent dissent:

by the Senate on July 12, 1894 (Congressional Record, page 8,663), without apparent dissent:

Recoived. That the Senate Indorses the prompt and vigorous measures adapted by the President of the United States and the members of his Administration to repulse and repress, by military force, the interference of lawless men with the due process of laws of the United States, and with the transportation of the mails of the United States.

The action of the President and his Administration has the full sympathy and support of the law-abiding masses of the people of the United States, and he will be supported by all departments of the Government and by the power and resources of the entire Nation.

"It must be that Mr. Bryan amid the many demands of his time and attention has fallen into an inadvertence. I cannot believe that he really thinks the President has no power under the Constitution and laws to maintain the Gov-

really thinks the President has no power under the Constitution and laws to maintain the Government intrusted to his charge. Nor can I believe that Mr. Bryan means to promise or to make, or to permit others to think he has promised not to interfere if he should be elected, and the situation of the riots of 1834 should arise during his term. I will not lightly question either his knowledge as a lawyer or his sincerity as a public man. Certainly his letter is generally misunderstood, unless it means either that Mr. Bryan thinks the President has no power, or that he would himself not use it if elected.

"JUDSON HARMON."

# SWEPT OVERBOARD IN A TEMPEST.

A CONVENIENT ROPE SAVES A SAILOR'S LIFE-ON BOARD HE WAS NEVER MISSED.

"That skipper must be a clipper and no mistake." the Battery wall yesterday afternoon, when he heard a little story that had leaked out from the crew of the ship Aryan, in spite of all attempts on the part of her captain and mate to keep it quiet.

The Aryan is a beautiful full-rigged ship of more than 2,000 tons and over 250 feet long. She arrived whence she sailed with a cargo of wheat on Mas and the delicate tracery of her spars and rigging

his returns at Quarantine as he passed, and re-ported running into a heavy gale that prevailed off the Atlantic coast last Wednesday. He neglected, that the fact that one of them did not lose his life

mate that he was "taking his tea" and that the e be allowed to wait on deck, but the mate. Mr. sappeared below. The reporter was forced to row

enty-five miles southeast of Barnegat, the gale was out on the tibboom. Suddenly the ship buried her Oliver was swept off the boom and fell into the fore chains, which he clutched in desperation. He was forced under water several times, but managed to more dead than allve Jacobson went further and fared worse

Jacobson went further and fared worse. The same wave swept him over the port side of the shin and along the full length of the vessel to the stern, and he would undoubtedly have been lost but fer a piece of good luck. A line was trailing over the quarter, and this the seaman managed to grasp as he was carried by. Trailing at the stern he clung for some time, calling for neip and expecting every moment that help would come. Fur tone came, and huffeted about by the waves he grew weaker every instant. At hast he succeeded in winding the rope around his body so that he was dragged along still, in spite of the fact that he was chilled to the bone and steadily growing xeaker. For fully twenty minutes he rushed through the water at the stern of the ship, and during this time nobedy came to see what had become of him, no line was thrown to him and no effort was made to save him. And this at noon. Perhaps Captain Dickinson was "laking his ten" then.

At last, just as Jacobson was giving up all hope and was almost unconscious, some one came aft, and, looking over the stern, saw the itrained tow that followed. When pulled in the seaman was hardly able to stand. Ifts shoulder and one leg were badly bruised, and he is still it me.

All these details were shouled by various members of the crew to the reporter what his little loat hobbed up and down on he waves beside the ship. The mate at last appeared aft, coming forward, and the crew promptly disappeared be hind the bulwarks. They evidently snew Mr. Sonciar.

Why Captain Dickinson or the mate did not order the ship hove to, why no line or buoy was thrown to the man swept overboard or why no search was made for him are things known only to that captain to save him and to for him are things known only to that captain same wave swept him over the port side of the ship

the ship hove to, why no line or buoy was thrown to the man swept overboard or why no search was made for him are things known only to that captain and that mate. But the mate had nothing to say, and the captain was "taking his tea."

The Aryan was built in 1933 and is owned by James W. Elwell & Co., of this city.

# TRAMPS HOLD HIGH REVEL AS THE CITY'S TEN-

ANTS UNTIL THE POLICE DISLODGE THEM. The city has about thirty election booths stored in a vacant lot at Avenue A and Seventy-second-st.

At some time in the course of the past year a com-At some time in the course of the past year a com-pany of six wandering Willies converted one of the booths into a living apartment. They furnished it with a dilapidated stove, running the end of the pipe out of the window, several ancient and rickety hairs, bits of rugs, cooking utensils and crockery. Lately the iodgers have made first-class nuisances of themselves by singing campaign and other songs. and "working the growler" late at night, until complaints reaching Captain Grant, of the East Sixtyeventh-st. station, he decided to break up the At midnight on Thursday Roundsman Janes and his patrolmen went to "Willies' Roost," as the ten anted booth was called in the neighborhood. Sounds of revelry from within which had made the night hideous, ceased when the roundsman knocked at the door, and a husky voice inquired; "Who's there?"

at the door, and a husky voice inquired.

"Who's there?"

"Police!" was the response.
"Don the police!" came from within, and the uproar broke out again.

An attempt to smoke out the tramps by stopping up the window stovenipe failed because they were impervious to smoke, and the police were compelled to burst in the door.

In court yesterday it was the unanimous optaion of the officials that a worse-looking collection of vagrants protably never stood at the bur. Magistrate Flammer kept his bottle of smelling salts under his nose and disposed of their cases at his quickest page. Only three of the vagrants could be positively identified as lodgers in the booth. They were committed to the workhouse, and the others were discharged, and then the bridge attendant burned a rag.

#### COLORED REPORTS OF BRYAN'S TOUR. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11 .- "The Courier-Journal" this morning has a half column editorial on Bryan

this morning has a haif column editorial on Bryan and the Chicago Associated Press. It says:

It was evident during the whole of Mr. Bryan's speaking tour that the Associated Press agent who accompanied him and wrote the descriptive introductions which preceded the reports of the speeches was the owner of an opulent imagination. He very rarely condescended to estimate a crowd at less than 20,000. In many instances he reported the crowds at figures much larger than the entire population of the regions in which the speeches were made. In several instances the crowds were placed at 20,000 in halls whose capacity is known to be not over 5,000. Indeed, these reports throughout the whole tour were so ridiculously extravagant that it was a common observation that the Associated Press seemed to be a thorough Bryan partisan.

It now turns out that the man authorized by the Associated Press to make these reports was Mr. Bryan's own private secretary. This being understood, it is entirely unnecessary to say anything more on the subject.

But, as we depend agon the Associated Press for a part of the news, we are desirous that it

more on the subject.

But, as we depend anon the Associated Press for a part of the news, we are desirous that it should furnish us only trustworthy news. We therefore, suggest that it secure an impartial newspaper man to take the place of Bryan's secretary as its representative on the speechmaking tours of the Popocratic-Populist-Silver party nominee. STATE CONVENTION AT

DEMOCRATIC

GOOD CHEER FOR M'KINLEY THOUSANDS VISIT CANTON.

GREETINGS BROUGHT FROM VERMONT

TO THE REPUBLICAN LEADER. OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA ALSO SEND LARGE AND

ENTHUSIASTIC DELEGATIONS-TWO OF HIS STRONGEST AND MOST STIRRING

AND OVER 3,000 PEOPLE

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 11 -Three Governors

clasped hands with Major McKirley to-day, and visitors from the Green Mountains of Vermont Northwestern Pennsylvania and from Ohio in greeting and cheering the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Major McKinley had more than 3,000 callers to-day. He shook hands with all of them and listened to their cordial words and expressions of good wishes. The first delegation to arrive was that from Vermont. It consisted of 108 Republicans, who came on a special train of five cars. The engine bore the National colors and the inscription, "Vermont to Ohio, 39,000," Among the inscriptions on the cars were "We are coming, Father William, forty thousand strong"; "Put Vermont to the front and keep the lines well closed." The Vermont visitors were the recipients of much cordial kindness on their Western journey, and were handsomely entertained in Cleveland last night. On arriving in Canton they marched at once to the candidate's home, escorted by a band and a large number of foot. The visitors were applauded all along the line of march. When they arrived at Major Mc-Kinley's house Senator Proctor, Governor Woodbury, Governor-elect Grout, Congressman Powers, Lieutenant-Governor Mansur and Lieutenant-Governor-elect N. W. Fiske, with the speakers, went into the study to meet Major McKinley. The party then returned to the porch, and the spokesman was introduced by Olin Merrill, chairman of the Vermont Republican State Commit-

tee, in a happy speech. He said: The battle in our State was won because the freemen of Vermont, after a full hearing and consideration of both sides, rejected with unalterable determination the peralcious heresy of our opponents. In this action the Republicans of Vermont were unanimous, and the sense of their individual duty in this great crists brought them all to the polls. We also had the direct and active aid of a large number of patriotic Democrats, who placed love of country about party. The \$2,000 plurality was the largest plurality ever given any party within the history of our State. We congratulate our country on a result which must be a true indication of the greater victory to come in November.

Mr. Merrill was heartily applauded. He in-

Mr. Merrill was heartly applauded. He introduced Colonel George T. Childs, who said,

among other things;

We have journeyed from our homes in our beleved State to bring to you the greetings of her Republican voters, because, aithough the issue upon which they were called upon to pass ten days ago transcends all questions of personality, yet the victory won for the cause of honest finance by them does in some measure partake of a personal character. As you were the first choice of a large majority of them, as you have been declared the first choice of all of them, we bring to you something more than tidines of a political triumph. And not alone are we permitted to spenk in the name of the Republicans of Vermont. The bring as well the cordial greetings of 3,000 frequency of the State who have followed loyally, unselfully, manfully, proudly, the standard of the Democratic party through more than a third of a century of uninterrupted defeat. Five thousand honest, carnest, patriotic Democrats of the dear old Commonwealth united with nearly \$5,00 of her Republican enddren in declaring, as between financial honor and the rule of law, the safety of Republican institutions and repudiation, the dread and fear of revolution, William McKinley, of Ohio, is their first choice for President. While we are proud to place the tribute of Vermont upon the brow of honor and acknowledge a just pride in the overwhelming verdict of last Tuesday, we can, if must be, say for Vermont, as Lowell said of her sister Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

How she broke sword and fetter.

Fling up again the dear old flag;
She'll do yet nore and better.

M'KINLEY TO THE VERMONT MEN.

When Major McKinley stepped forward at the close of Colonel Childs's speech, he was greeted with a storm of cheers. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, Colonel Childs and my fellowcitizens: I give you welcome, generous welcome, from an overflowing heart, to my State, to my city and my home. I would be unjust to my own feelings and irresponsive to the kind sentiments uttered by your spokesman if I permitted to pass unobserved the fact that in the preliminary contest for the nomination of President the State of Vermont gave to me her united vote. (Applause.) The Green Mountain State is endeared to us all by tradition and history in song and story, but above all in good work manifest in glorious results. Whether in the days of the Revolution, when her hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe; in the days of the Rebellion, when her soldiers displayed the THEIR LODGING AN ELECTION BOOTH, same resolute courage at Big Bethel, Crampton's Gap, Savage Station or Gettysburg, or in the no less important and decisive conflict in civil life, the people of Vermont have always

> tions of duty, and active, distinguished and useful in every great emergency. "No one will deny to them a glorious part in achieving the independence of the Colonies; none will question that they did much to check the aggressions of human slavery, and in the final triumph of the Nation in the hour of its greatest peril. (Applause.) Nor in our later trials will any one doubt that the example and voice of Vermont have always been most potential on the side of justice, honor and right

been true to the best ideals and highest obliga-

VERMONT'S VERDICT INTERPRETED.

"Some of the newspapers have asked me to interpret the results of the elections in Vermont on September 1, but it seems to me that they are their own best interpreter. (Laughter and applause.) They have simply declared what any student of our history must already have discovered, that your thoughtful and patriotic citlzens are as true as ever-aye, truer than everto the tenets of good morals, good politics and good government. (Applause.) They have shown by their ballots, by a greater preponderance than ever, that they are more devoted to the honor of the Government, to the maintenance of law and order, and the restoration of that sound, wise and economic system which has always been our chief pride and source of strength, than at any previous period in our eventful history. (Applause.)

"The value of your example is certainly greater than ever in the past, as the issues on which your victory was won are the same as those which now engage the attention of the entire country. The free-silver orators and organs of Vermont illy concealed, if they did not positively assert, what is being proclaimed everywherethat their solicitude is the relief of the debtors, no matter at what sacrifice of the plainest precepts of good morals.

"In no case and at no point do they propose a system to pay our National and private obligations on the plain, old-fashioned principles of good faith and honesty which have always heretofore distinguished the American people. (Applause.) Practically admitting that the effect of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver would be an immense loss to the savings and resources of our people, and that its adoption would reduce the plane of their social and industrial condition, they yet seriously propose that we shall risk this hazardous experiment.

"Vermont has said in tones that cannot be misunderstood that sne will have nothing to do with